The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their cwn account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter, 2 cents each. By mail-anywhere in the United States or Canada-postage prepaid-50 cents

Dailed States of Causes per month, Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, \$1 per year; with foreign postage added, \$3.08.
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.)

No. 14,357.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1899-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

The Evening Star.

TWO CENTS.

WORN-OUT SENATORS

Long.

WORKING TO COMPLETE BUSINESS

Fight Over Irigation and the Pacific Cable.

SCENES THIS MORNING

As the dawn broke over the Capitol this morning a large majority of the membership of the Senate still was in or about the chamber wherein the last legislative day of the Fifty-fifth Congress was drawing rapidly to a close. All night long the senators had been laboring under a terrific nervous strain to complete the necessary legislation in order that Congress might adjourn at noon today with its decks comparatively clear. Few, if any, of the members had had a wink of sleep, and the drawn faces and heavy eyes of many of

the older senators indicated the stress under which they were working. The anxiety of the early night over the fate of the river and harbor bill was partially dispelled at 3:30 this morning. A determined effort had been made from 8 o'clock last night until 2 this morning by several western senators, headed by Mr. Warren (Wyo.), to obtain a reconsideration of the conference report on the river and harbor bill, because of the refusal of the House conferees to consent that the Senate amendment making an appropriation for the construction of reservoirs at the headwaters of the Missouri river should remain in the bill.

Irrigation Fight.

Mr. Frye (Maine), in charge of the conference report, steadfastly refused to permit the report to be recommited to the conference committee, holding that such action would defeat the measure, and just as steadfastly he was sustained by a ma-

jority of the Senate.

Mr. Warren occupied the floor in the discussion of the reservoir proposition for five hours, occasionally being relieved from the strain of speaking by other senators who talked briefly on the same subject. The situation had every appearance of a determined effort not only to defeat the river and harbor bill, but also to prevent the enactment of other great appropriation meas

Finally, at 2 o'clock Senator Frye con-sented to make one effort to induce the House conferees to accept the Senate reservoir amendment. The report was recom nitted to the conferees and the Senate went

into executive session.

At 3:30, when the transaction of legislative business was resumed. Mr. Frye re-ported that the Senate conferees had been unable to induce the House conferees to eopen the agreement already made

reopen the agreement already made and that the measure must stand or fall according to the report made.

Then Mr. Warren yielded. Rather than imperil the interests of the government and probably defeat some of the appropriation bills, he was willing to accept the report as it stood and in a graceful sneech rave. stood and in a graceful speech gave up the fight which he had made against heavy odds. Without another word of dethe river and harbor report was

The Naval Bill.

Following quickly upon this agreement another bone of contention was tossed into the Senate in the form of a partial report of the naval bill conferees. Mr. Hale (Me.) in charge of the report, said the conferees had been unable to agree upon the Senate amendment reducing the price of armor plate to \$300 a ton and to that authorizing the construction of a government armor plant in the event of the refusal of the armor companies to accept the price fixed Senate.

Mr. Hale moved that the Senate conferees mr. Hate moved that the senate conferees recede from the amendment. This motion created a lively debate, Mr. Hale, Mr. Tillman (S. C.), Mr. Chandler (N. T.) and Mr. Butler (N. C.), being the leading participants. The Senate voted down Mr. Hale's motion and sent the bill back to conference.

The Pacific Cable.

At 5:30 Mr. Allison (Ia.) presented a partial report on the sundry civil bill. The conferees still disagreed upon several items, principal among which were the public buildings amendment and that providing for the construction of the Hawaiian cable Both of these amendments aroused discus-sion. It was urgently maintained that the Senate conferees ought not to recede from the public buildings amendments and equal stress was laid on the Hawaiian cable After a long discussion of the situation, Mr. Pettus (Ala.) asked Mr. Allison, chairman of the committee on appro-priations, what he would advise the Senate

"That," replied Mr. Allison, "is a pertinent question. My conviction is that if we proceed further in this contention the bill will not become a law at this session. I wish, however, that each senator should exercise his own discretion and take his portion of the responsibility in the matter.' In answer to questions Mr. Allison said to did not believe that if even all of the Senate amendments relating to public build ings were receded from the House would consent to the insertion of the Hawalian cable project. interjected Mr. Stewart (Nev.)

"let the whole bill go."

Commenting further upon the cable propo sition, Mr. Stewart declared that it would cost the United States \$2,500,000 during the next year to maintain communication by steamship with Hawaii—enough to lay a cable from this country to the islands.

The partial report presented by the conference committee was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Allison the Senate re ceded, after considerable discussion, from the Senate amendment inserting several public school projects, the bills for which had not passed both branches of Con-

Mr Allison then moved that the Senate from the remainder of the amend ments in controversy, including the Pacific

Insulted by the House. This motion was vigorously discussed by Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Butler. The last named denounced the action of the House in delivering "ultimatums" to the Senate as "cheek concentrated and gall compounded" and an "insult to the

Mr. Hawley (Conn.), said that this measure relating to the Hartford public building was stricken out of the bill in conference, but nevertheless he felt it to be his duty to support the report of the com-

"Then," said Mr. Butler, "the senator will do what he has never done before—he will surrender. He is whipped."

"No," sharply replied Mr. Hawley, "I am not whipped and I have not surrend-But I regard it my duty to In the interest of my country and will hope for better results next time. In the name of mercy, justice and righteousness this everlasting talk cease and let us have

Mr. Chandler thought it would be better to have an extra session than to have crowded down the Senate's throat the constant and often repeated ultimatums of the House. Without regard to the con-dition of business he proposed hereafter to vote his sentiments whether the vote brought about an extra session of Con-

gress or not. He would no longer submit to the dictation of the House. The Senate then voted on Mr. Allison's motion to recede from the remaining amendments in dispute, and it was carried, Under a Terrific Strain All Night only three or four voices being heard in the negative. That disposed of the sundry civil bill and it will now go to the Presi-

> The final conference report on the Dis-trict of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to without division. On motion of Mr. Hansbrough (N. Dak.) the Senate then at 7 o'clock went into

> At 8 o'clock the Senate resumed business in legislative session. Soon afterward Mr. Hale (Me.) presented the conference report on the general deficiency bill, and the report was agreed to without debate.

Naval Bill Conference Report. At 8:35 a.m. Mr. Hale presented the final conference report on the naval appropriation bill and it was submitted to the Senate. Mr. Hale made a statement concern ing its provisions.

"Perhaps there was never an appropris tion bill concerning which the action of the conferees were beset with more difficulties than this bill," said he. "The differences between the two houses were radical. Among all the difficulties with which we were confronted, the provision inserted by the Senate with respect to armor plate was perhaps the most serious. It was, I may say, almost impossible to arrive at any re-sult. The Senate put into the measure a provision for the payment of \$300 a ton for armor, which applied not only to the ships authorized by this bill, but applied also to all ships for which armor had not yet been purchased.

purchased.
"On the armor plant proposition, I am free to say that if we build a large navy I am more than ever impressed with the idea that both branches of Congress must consent to the construction of an armor plant so that the government may have a hold upon the armor manufacturing companies. "Now the situation is just this: In the House two votes have been taken upon this question, and by both the House conferees were supported. They were courteous, but obdurate."

Mr. Hale then explained that the report of the conference committee fixed the price of armor for the ships authorized by this bill at \$300 a ton, no contract for the hulls to be made until contracts had been made for the armor. The number of battle ships, armored cruisers and protected cruisers are as fixed in the House bill. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to contract for armor for the ships provided for in the naval appropriation bill of 1898 at \$400 a

"That," said Mr. Hale, "is the meat of the whole proposition. The report of agreement leaves out the provision for an armor plant because we could get no recognition now from the House for such a proposition, but the time is scarcely reached yet. I am frank to say that the result of the conference does not suit anybody very well. It does not suit me, but, Mr. President, it is the best we could do."

Mr. Butler—"Will we conclude any contracts for new war vessels under the pending bill if it becomes a law?"

ing bill if it becomes a law?"
Mr. Hale-"No, I think not. I believe we shall do no more than get out the plans and specifications for the authorized ships and decide about turrets and the like. Of course, the Senate conferees had to yield

omething." Mr. Tillman—"But we seem to have yielded everything and the House nothing."
Mr. Hale—"The Senate conferees cannot settle this controversy alone."
Mr. Tillman—"But the Senate can. We

ing they were of little or no account in

Mr. Hale replied that the United States eeded a large number of these cruisers, in ismuch as it was to be a nation that runs around the world with the sun. He delared that the cruisers were very useful as they could steam farther and at less ex-pense than battle ships, and four of them ould be built for what one battle ship

Report Agreed To.

After some further discussion the conference report was agreed to without divi-

This was the last of the conference agreements on the appropriation bills to be acted upon by the Senate and its ac ceptance caused a general sigh of relief. The action did not, however, cause an immediate restoration of that harmony which had been expected as a result of the dis-posal of the supply measures. Mr. Pettus (Ala.) moved a recess until

9:30, which Mr. Mason (Ill.) antagonized. Mr. Mason desired to secure the printing f the testimony taken in the investigation of the bureau of engraving and printing, and when Mr. Pettus insisted upon his mo-tion, intimated that there was some motive to suppress the testimony. He called for the ayes and noes on the motion, and it looked at one time as if a quorum would not be secured. The senators, however, straggled in one by one from the committee rooms, and at last the requisite number was secured and the recess ordered by a vote of 26 to 21.

"Cleaning Up."

As the senators disappeared from the chamber to find a hasty breakfast or per haps a brief nap the floor cleaners made their appearance. They were needed. There was an immense accumulation of rubbish. the result of twenty-two hours of continuous session, and the brief interim was all too brief to afford the sweepers opportunity for thorough work. Still, when they concluded, the chamber presented a somewha more sightly appearance from the galleries. When the Senate reconvened at 10:30 the Senate chamber had been "spruced up" and Senate chamber had been 'spruced up and appeared quite tidy. A beautiful spray of ficwers, consisting of Mareschal Nell! roses and carnations, which decorated Mr. Gorman's desk, added appreciably to the appearance of the hall. The galleries were by this time crowded, and the business moved along with as much propriety and dignity of bearing as on ordinary occasions. Mr. Mason renewed his motion for print-

ing the testimony taken in the investigation of the bureau of engraving and printing.

The motion prevailed. motion prevailed. r. Fairbanks moved the consideration

bill extending the immigration laws of the bill extending the iminigration laws to the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Pettus objected on behalf of his colleague, Mr. Morgan. The bill was, however, taken up, and Mr. Pettigrew spoke upon it. He asserted that since the annex-

attion of the islands 10,000 Asiatics had been mported into the Islands. This labor was ave labor, and the conditions were such as to demand an immediate change.

Mr. Perkins also urged action at the present session, declaring that the contract laborers in Hawaii were secured at one-third the cost of labor to the sugar makers of California or Louisiana.

of California or Louisiana.

Mr. Morgan had entered the chamber at this juncture and moved an executive ses-sion. The motion was not debatable, but Mr. Hoar remarked that there were several nominations of judges which should be acted upon, and that there ought, therefore,

to be another executive session.
"They won't be acted upon if we do go into executive session," remarked Mr. Pet-

A roll call was demanded and resulted ayes 32, nays 22, and the crowded galleries were soon vacated to permit the last execu-tive session of the Congress.

Last Legislative Session. At 11:45 the doors of the Senate were opened and the Senate began its last leg-

islative session of the Fifty-fifth Congress. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution to appoint committee of two senators to join a simlar committee of the House to wait upon President to inform him that the Senate was ready to adjourn and to inquir whether or not he had any further com

(Continued on Second Page.)

Night Session.

nize Gen. Wheeler.

THE CLOCK TURNED BACK

The eventful Fifty-fifth Congress closed quietly and without exciting incident. The all-night session was a session of business. Perplexing and difficult problems kept persistently to the front, and until the breaking of day there was much uncertainty. But by 9:40 all the conference reports had been agreed to and the work of Congress done. A series of recesses was then taken until the hour of adjournment.

During the night there was little of the disorder usual at all-night ressions, and there was a general manifestation of the utmost good feeling. This Congress having porarily, scattering the rebels. The enedeclared war and participated in the con- | my's loss was heavy. clusion of a peace-crowning victory, an active patriotic sentiment prevails among its members, and this found an expression in the spreading of a large American flag, falling at full length, over the clock above the Speaker's head, in addition to the stand of colors always above the Speaker's desk.

business of the night session involved immense labor. Nearly every one was weary, and the floors of the halls of Cengress was strewn with old bills and scraps of papers and the litter of the session, presenting a bedraggled scene. The galleries, which had gradually become emptied after 1 o'clock in the morning, were again crowded by 9 o'clock. The principal interest in the Senate centered upon the concluding action on the naval conferet.co report, and until the report was actually adopted, about 9:30 o'clock, every actually adopted, about 9:30 o'clock, every one was kept in a state of anxiety by the propensity to talk and to complain mani-fested by Butler, Tillman and Chandler, who had made the fight for the armor plate proposition. When they permitted the vote to be taken and the report was adopted the last doubt was removed and the work of Congress was practically ended of Congress was practically ended.

Would Not Recognize Wheeler. The only incident of especial interest during the session from 11:30 to 12 was a refusal on the part of the Speaker to recognize Gen. Wheeler, who twice asked unanimous consent to briefly address the House. When Gen. Wheeler made this request he first asked for five minutes. No one else was claiming the floor, the House Mr. Hale—"The Senate conferees cannot settle this controversy alone."

Mr. Tillman—"But the Senate can. We can place on the House the responsibility for an extra session. I was never so strongly tempted in my life to say: "This bill shall not pass and become a law; but I have had assurances from gentlemen on this side of the chamber," waving his hand toward the republican side, "that they will help us out at the next session and I am willing to accept those assurances."

Mr. Butler denounced the proposition for the construction of protected cruisers, saying they were of little or no account in the little general had taken a seat very near the Speaker's desk, so that there could be no mistake about his request being heard. But the Speaker looked right through him and ignored him inute. The Speaker did not lay the request before the House. Then Gen. Wheeler rose again and asked unanimous consent to speak for three minutes. The Speaker still ignored him and then recognized Mr. Payne to move a five-minute recess.

The significance of the incident was the unavoidable conclusion that the Speaker had refused to recognize General Wheeler

as a member of the House. The Clock Turned Back.

Before the adjournment of the House it became necessary twice to turn back the clock, once for ten minutes and once for three minutes, to give time for the report of President.

The resolutions of thanks to the Speaker and the speech of Mr. Bailey in offering them were generous and earnest, calling forth universal applause, and the praise accorded the Speaker had the ring of sin-

When the Speaker's gavel fell adjourning when the Speaker's gaver len aujourning the House there was the most extraordi-nary outburst of enthusiasm, fraternity and patriotic sentiment ever witnessed in the hall. Every member joined in song and heers, flags were waved and men hugged each other.

A Conspicuous Congress.

Every man who has participated in this Congress to its close feels that it will stand conspicuous in the history of the country to the end of time. It has been a Congress of action and great events. It declared war, provided revenue to carry on the war, and made appropriations to the full extent of the needs of the country in the emergency, almost without a strain, and partici-pated in a proud treaty of peace, all the while holding itself in restraint from excesses.

e Dingley tariff bill was made a permanent law, Hawaii was annexed. The twelfth census was authorized. All regular appropriation bills and bills for river and improvements were passed. A bankruptcy bill was passed. A compromise army re-organization bill was made into a law. The naval personnel bill was enacted into a law, and an immense amount of other legislation was disposed of.

ADMIRAL DEWEY SENDS THANKS. Expresses Gratitude for the Honor Given Him.

Admiral Dewey today cabled Secretary Long as follows: "MANILA, 4th. "Plaase accept for yourself, the President

and Congress, and my countrymen, my heartfelt thanks for the great honor which has been conferred upon me. DEWEY." In the last hours of Congress it was provided that the admiral of the navy should receive the pay and emoluments of the last general of the army. This legisla-tion was supplemental to the passage of the bill reviving the grade of admiral for the benefit of Admiral Dewey. Its is to give Admirai Dewey compensation at the rate of \$14,500 a year. Of this amount \$13,000 is the regulation pay of an admiral of the navy. The extra \$1,500 is the allowance made to the general of the army of \$125 a month for quarters. Admiral Dewey's pay as a rear admiral was \$6,000 a year while at sea. It therefore appears that his promotion to the grade of admiral more than doubles his florester. more than doubles his financial remuneramore than doubles his financial remunera-tion. As an interesting comparison, it is stated that the pay and allowances of Gen. Miles, the ranking officer of the army, amount to \$8,364 a year, of which \$7,500 is pay and \$864 the allowance for quarters. As has been already stated, Admiral Dewey holds the highest rank in the mili-tery service of the United States, army or tary service of the United States, army or navy, and ranks with the highest officers in the principal foreign navies.

Late yesterday afternoon Secretary Long ent the following cablegram to Admiral Deway immediately upon being potified of the confirmation: "President adds his congratulations on your confirmation."

Personal Mention.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Joseph A. Guthrie of the United States navy is in the city. Dr. Guthrie is just now attached to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk. The hospital there has been filled ever since the organing of the war, and the work of the staff of surgeons has been very arduous.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Hobbs, formerly of 2516 13th street, are at the Raleigh.

CLOSE OF CONGRESS MANY REBELS KILLED AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Much Uncertainty During the All- | Sharp Conflict Between Them and | President Spent Part of the Day at Gunboats at Manila. the Capitol.

Speaker Reed Refused to Recog- Dewey Hoists Admiral's Flag and Many Bills Signed During the Last Receives Customary Salutes.

ARRIVAL OF COMMISSIONERS

MANILA, March 4, 6:05 p.m.-The rebels in the village of San Jose fired on the United States gunboat Bennington today and the warship shelled that place and other suburbs of Malabon this afternoon. At daylight Gen. Wheaton's outposts discovered a large body of rebels attempting to cross the river for the purpose of reinforcing the enemy at Guadalupe, and a gunboat advanced under a heavy fire and poured shot into the jungle on both sides of the river and shelled the enemy's position at Guadalupe, effectually, but tem-Private John T. Oiz of Battery G, 3d Ar-

tillery, was kllied. On board the gunboat Privates William Wheeler of Company L, and Louis Barrien of Company G, California regiment, were wounded.

The United States transports Senator and Ohio have arrived here with reinforcements of troops.

Dewey's New Flag Saluted. Admiral George Dewey raised his flag as an admiral on board the Olympia this morning and was saluted by the guns of the forts, of the foreign warships, the British cruiser Narcissus and the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, and by the American ships in port.

allowed to land from the United States transport Morgan City, but they have been ordered to return on board that steamer by 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Some of the wives of officers have been

The United States cruiser Charleston has arrived here from Aparri. Arrival of Commissioners.

The United States cruiser Baltimore arrived here at 4 p.m. today from Hong Kong, having on board the members of the United States Philippine commission, but they have not landed yet.

The United States Philippine commissioners who went to Manila on board the Balilmore are:

Prof. J. G. Schurman, president of Cornell University; Charles Denby former minister to China; Brig. Gen. Charles B. Whittier of New York, and Prof. Dean C. Worcester of Michigan University.

TROOPS ARRIVE AT MANILA.

The Transport Senator Reaches the Philippines With Four Companies. One of the first dispatches to arrive at nouncement from Gen. Otis of the arrival of four companies of the 22d Infantry at Manila. The dispatch follows: "MANILA, March 4, 1899.

'Adjutant General, Washington: "Transport Senator just arrived; troops in good health. One casualty, accidental drowning. OTIS." The Senator carried Companies A. B. C.

H and K of the 22d Infantry and sailed the committee appointed to wait on the from San Francisco on February 1. The remainder of that regiment is on the transport Ohio, which follows the Senator. Lieut. Col. Smith, commanding the expedition on the transport Sheridan, reports from Gibraltar this morning, in answer to an inquiry on the subject, that the surons report that there is no smallpox on

DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS

Ex-Governor Merriam of Minnesota Selected.

Prompt and Favorable Action Taken by the Senate-Sketch of His Career.

Wm. R. Merriam of Minnesota was nominated by the President today to be director of the census. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

Milliam R. Merriam was formerly governor of Minnesota. He was first elected in 1888 and again in 1890. Previous to this he had been speaker of the Minnesota house of representatives. He was for many years president of the Merchants' National Bank at St. Paul. He was a delegate to the national convention in 1896, and as a member of the committee on resolutions was active in having the gold plank placed in the

Mr. Merriam's nomination was confirmed without opposition, notwithstanding it reached the Senate as the doors were being closed for the executive session. It had been thought possible that Senator Davis would object to confirmation, but it is understood that he informed the President before the nomination was sent in that he would place no obstacles in the way of the President's desire to secure Mr. Merriam's services for this post of duty.

The nomination went through all the forms in the executive session, being re-

ferred to the committee on census, acted upon and reported there. Action was taken as soon as the report was made.

MAY USE METROPOLITAN TRACKS. Provision of the General Deficiency Bill Relating to Anneostia Line.

The general deficiency bill as it finally passed contained the following provision: "That in the District of Columbia any street railroad company operating its cars in part over the tracks of another company along a route authorized by Congress shall be allowed until October 1, 1809, in which to install an underground electric system, and pending such change shall preserve all rights now granted by its charter." The purpose of this bill was to allow the

Anacostia Railway Company to either put in the underground system during the com-ing year or to be permitted, if unable to do that, to use such portion of the track of the that, to use such portion of the track of the Metropolitan company as it now russ over. As originally, introduced the amendment provided that the company should be given twelve months to make this change. This legislation was necessary because it is understood that the Metropolitan Railway Company believes it has the power to prevent the Anacostia cars from running over a short section of its tracks on B street and 9th street. As will be seen, the Metropolitan company is estopped from taking any action on this matter until next October at least.

PERPLEXING PROBLEMS AT THE FRONT! ONE AMERICAN KILLED, TWO WOUNDED! GOING TO TAKE A VACATION

Hours of Congress.

FEW CALLERS TODAY

President McKinley 12ft the White House at 9:40 o'clock this morning for the Capitol to remain there during the closing hours of Congress. He was accompanied by Attornev. General Griggs. Assistant Secretary Pruden and Executive Clerk Young also went to the Capitol to record the bills signed and to attend to any business desired by the President. At the Capitol the President was in easy communication with the legislators and could consult them on any measure which might at first seem objectionable to him.

Despite the absence of the President from he White House, there were many official callers to inquire after bills. Congressmen interested in any bill follow it closely to keep it from getting lost in the last faw minutes. Should the bill be lost and not be put before the President it would fail of becoming law

President McKinley returned to the Whit House from the Capitol at 12:20 o'clock. He received few visitors after his return.

Going on a Vacation. So soon as the President can put executive affairs in shape he will leave for the south for a rest. He may not get away for more than a week. It is expected that he will remain away for two weeks. He will keep in touch with public affairs while absent and will return to Washington if matters of sufficient importance demand it While the matter has not been definitely decided, it is thought the President will beome the guest of Senator Hanna at Thom

Local Bills Signed.

The President signed many bills in the closing hours at the Capitol. Among the District measures signed were: Making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia; for the extension of Pennsylvania avenue southeast and for other purposes; to quiet land titles in the District; to distinctively designate parcels of land in the District of Columbia for the purposes of assessment and taxation and for other purposes; to authorize the Washington and Gettysburg Railway Company of Maryland to extend its line of road into and within the District of Columbia; to provide a site for a build-ing for the Washington Public Library; to redeem certain outstanding certificates issuce by the board of audit and the board of public works of the District; relative to the control of wharf property and certain public spaces in the District; for the relief of B. F. Pariett, collector of internal rev-enue for the district of Maryland.

District bilis signed last night by the President were: To punish the impersonation of weighmasters in the District; to extend S street; to amend the act for the incorporation of the Washington and University Railroad Company: for the erection of new building for the Department of Jus-

The Omnibus Bill. What is known as the emnibus bill, allowing claims under what is known as the Bowman act, was signed by the President about 11 o'clock. It is said that the President hesitated about signing the bill yesterday, and would not do so today until he

had looked into it more fully. The bills of general interest signed were Appropriations for the navy; appropria-tions for the support of the regular and volunteer army; appropriations to supply leficiencies; appropriations for rivers and harbors; appropriations for sundry civil expenses; for the appointment of a clerk of the district court of the eastern district of Virginia; to define and punish crimes in the district of Alaska.

Gen. Wheeler Proffers His Services. Gen. Wheeler of Alabama called on the President last evening and again today. and in view of the question raised as to his status in Congress and on the army Gen. Wheeler stated to the President that he would perform any military service to which the President desired to assign him. or would continue his work in Congress if his services were not desired elsewhere. Without making any requests Gen. Wheeler conveyed to the President the purpose defer to his wishes in the matter.

TITLES TO MANY LOTS CLEARED. A Congressional Act That Affects Con-

siderable Local Real Estate. One of the most important measure passed by Congress is contained in the act to confirm title of lots 13 and 14, square 959, in the District of Columbia. This bill provides that the Secretary of the Interior give quit-claims to all persons who own property in the District of Columbia the title to which is shown according to the records in the office of public buildings and grounds, War Department, to still be technically in the United States, but which property has been held in actual possession of the occupant or the party under whom he claims for an uninterrupted period of twenty years. Eleven hundred and seventy-six lots are affected. This property is scattered all over the city of Washing-ten, although most of it is in East and Southeast Washington, where the division of land between the original owners and the United States was chiefly made.

MR. TWEEDALE MADE MAJOR.

Col. Ainsworth Promoted to Be Briga dier General.

The army reorganization bill promotes Col. Frederick C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension office, War Department, to the grade of brigadier general, and provides for an assistant chief of the office with the rank of major. The latter office was created for the especial benefit of Mr. John Tweedale, chief clerk of the War Department, and his nomination was sent to the Senate yesterday afternoon. Mr. Tweedale is an old resident of Washington, and is one of the most popular men in the city. many friends are very much gratified at his preferment.

In the early executive session this morn-

ing both nominations were confirmed.

Mr. Tweedale's appintment as a major in the army and his transfer to the record and pension office, leaves vacant the im-portant office of chief clerk of the War Department. Secretary Alger has this ap-pointment under consideration, but has not yet reached a conclusion. There are several candidates for the office, and the con test promises to be spirited. The choice is said to favor in the order named: Mr. John C. Scofield, private secretary to Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn; Mr. A. N. Thompson assistant to the chief clerk, and Mr. John B. Randolph, chief of the record divi-sion. Under the law the appointment is confined to persons in the classified service of the government. All the gentlemen named are eligible under that law. An outside candidate has appeared in the person

of Mr. Schuyler Crosby, formerly assistant postmaster general, who is backed by Sena-tor Sewell of New Jersey. It is expected that the appointment will be announced next week

IN THE PRESIDENT'S ROOM.

The Chief Executive Goes to the Capitol to Aid Legislation.

President McKinley and his entire cabinet arrived at the Capitol at 10 o'clock and went directly to the President's room in the Senate wing of the Capitol. The many bills which had been passed were presented to him for signature. The President had little time to give to the consideration of the different measures. Many senators and representatives went to the room where the President was and paid their respects.

Major Pruden, assistant secretary, and Mr. Young, executive clerk, also went to the Capitol to assist in the work of recording bills which should receive executive approval. A large number of bills which had reached the White House during the morning, but which could not be examined in the time at the President's disposal, were taken to the Capitol to be acted upon there.

Only three or four bills which had passed both houses of Congress failed to receive the President's signature and become laws. All these were private bills and some of them were pension bills granting pensions to persons who had died since the bills

were introduced.
Several scores of bill were signed while the President was at the Capitol, and in mest instances they received his signature without very close inspection. Indeed, such without very close inspection. Indeed, such inspection was plainly out of the question, as various bills which went to him were quite voluminous. Among them were several appropriation bills containing between 100 and 200 pages. Among the last bills signed were those for a Washington public library, the Alaska code bill, the Mount Ranier National Park, for a railread to Ranier National Park, for a railroad to Gettysburg and the omnibus claims bill. The last appropriation bill to receive the executive approval was the District of Columbia bill. This reached the President numbia bill. This reached the President about five minutes before the lapse of the official time for the close of the session and was promptly signed. The hands of the big clock in the Presi-

dent's room were turned back ten minutes to correspond with the change made in the Senate during the executive session.

EVANS TO BE JUDGE. Nominations Sent to the Senate and Confirmed.

The President nominated today Walter Evans of Kentucky to be judge of the United States district court for the district of Kentucky; Capt. Geo. Richards to be assistant paymaster Marine Corps with rank of major; Capt. Charles H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector Marine Corps, with rank of major,

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. Evans. The President appointed and the Senate confirmed today George M. Stewart to be postmaster at Seattle, Wash. The Senate also confirmed the Marine Corps nominations made today.

There was prompt action upon the nomination of Mr. Evans, to be district judge in Kentucky. Senator Deboe had been a champion of Representative Pugh for this place, but when he retired from the race Mr. Deboe took no further part in the contest. He made no objection to Mr. Eyans' confirmation, and it went through after the most informal actions most informal action on the part of the committee on judiciary.

WORK OF THE HOUSE. It Passed 1,635 Bills and Resolu-

The House of Representatives of the Congress just ended passed 1,635 bills and resolutions, against 1,200 by the Fiftyfourth, 951 by the Fifty-third and 892 by the Fifty-second Congresses, respectively. The work of the House for its three sessions appears as a new and valuable fea-ture of the House calendar. This covers a recapitulation of the entire work. recapitulation of the children appendix of over fifty pages, giving the status of every bill that has been reported to the House during the last two years. status of every bill that has been reported to the House during the last two years. Under the title "Army" forty-two distinct measures are given. It presents at a glance full information on all the House

has done on any subject. The appendix, index, etc., were prepared by Tally Clerk Wakefield of the House staff. RECRUITING THE CURANS

Secretary Alger Inclined to Regard

the Matter Favorably. Secretary Alger is inclined to look with favor on the suggestion that the army maintained by the United States in Cuba shall be recruited from among the natives, as proposed by Gen. Gomez in his recent conference with Maj. Gen. Brooke, the military commander of the island. He said today he would be glad if this could be done, provided conditions respecting their qualifications, etc., were satisfactory to the American government. War Department officials generally believe the President will avail himself of the discretion imposed in him by the new army taw and recruit some of the 35,000 volunteers provided for, in Cuba and Porto Rico, thus relieving the government from the further necessity of sending Americans into the West Indian climate, and at the same time yielding to the pride of the natives, who prefer that military branch shall be recruited from their own nationality. Such a step also would offer opportunity for work to many of the Cubans who are now without any

visible means of support.

BECOMES A REAR ADMIRAL. Advancement of Chief Naval Con-

structor Hichborn. Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn came a rear admiral today by virtue of the provisions of the naval personnel bill relating to bureau officers in the Navy Department. Today was also the sixtleth anniversary of his birth. His numerous friends and admirers took advantage of the occasion to present him with beautiful floral tributes to such an extent that his office resembled a flower garden filled with the choicest exotics. Admiral Hichborn has been in the naval service for forty-five years, having entered at the foot of the ladder as an apprentice boy, and reaching the highest grade through sheer merit and ability. In his professional capacity he has been identified with all the important stages of modern ship building, from wood to ire and from iron to steel, and from ships with sails to ships without masts or sails.

SCHLEY PUT IN THE LEAD.

End of the Controversy Over the Naval Nominations.

The Senate went into executive session at 2:15 o'clock this morning upon the naval nominations sent to the Senate yesterday, as stated in The Star. The list sent in yesterday, which placed Schley two numbers in advance of Sampson on the roll of rear admirals, was taken up and confirmed. This ends the controversy and places Rear Admiral Schley as the ranking officer of the two. The nominations made to reward the participants in the battle of July 3 were ignored.

Movements of Warships. The Wilmington, on its cruise about the South American waters, arrived at Para

Maribo yesterday. The Badger sailed yesterday from Monte-video for the Falkland Islands.

The Supply arrived at Havana yesterday.

The Indiana sailed from Havana for Key

Through the Long Watches of the Night. ADOPTION OF CONFERENCE REPORTS

"Every newspaper reader is a buyer;" but some readers require much more than

others, and therefore spend

much more. Every buyer in Washington whose trade is of material consequence to a

dealer is a reader of The Star. Remember that!

SCENE IN THE HOUSE

Early Arrival of Spectators . This

Morning.

CLOSING CEREMONIES

Wearily the House of Representatives sat through the silent watches of the night, recessing from time to time while awaiting conference reports upon the appropriation bills. The floor of the House was littered with waste paper, which drifted ankle deep about the desks and made the hall look as if it had been swept by a snow storm. Still the weary and heavy-eyed legislators kept to their posts through the night. The leaders, upon whom the strain and burden of the closing hours fell most heavily, and the Speaker, who had the greatest responsibility of all, remained constantly in their places, watching vigilantly the progress of the contests between the

two houses. The House proceedings dragged slowly after midnight, as the conferences on various appropriation bills were not ready to report. Time was killed by frequent re-cesses, and the members were kept in good nature by song and stories, At 4:30 a.m. the river and harbor confer-

ence agreement was reported by Chairman Burton, who moved its adoption. This led to considerable discussion. Mr. Hepburn of lowa raised a point of order against the cana amendment on the grounds that it was not germane, and also

the Senate and House. Both houses, he contended, had legislated with the Nicaragua route in view, but the conferences had set aside this route and opened up the whole question of routes. Mr. Hepburn was finally ruled out of order on the ground that his motion had come too late.

was new legislation not in dispute between

The conference report was then agreed to without division. This was the last legislative stage of the bill, and it was ready for the President.

The Naval Bill. At 4:45 a.m. the House took a recess until 5, when the naval conference report was expected. At 5 a.m. Mr. Boutelle presented a partial conference report on the naval bill. It covered everything save the three big items-new ships, price of armor and a

big items—new ships, price of armor and a government armor factory. Mr. Boutelle stated that the Senate conferees were weakening, particularly in the reduction of ships, and he thought the ifouse would win on the next conference.

The partial report was adopted.

The House insisted on its provision as to ships and price of armor. Mr. Handy of Delaware moved to recede and concur in the Senate amendment for a government armor factory. Lost—34 to 77. The three main items then were sent back to conference. ference.

The Speaker announced as visitors to the

United States Military Academy Represen-tatives Marsh, Bromwell and Jett: to the Naval Academy, Representatives Daizell. Steele and Little.

At 5:20 a recess was taken for twenty minutes. At this time four appropriation bills were still in conference-naval

deficiency and District of Columbia but they were reported to be progressing at a satisfactory rate.

The two hours from 5:30 to 7:30 were spent in recess, the House reassembling every now and then to see if any work was ready. The chamber was still lighted with the myriads of electric lights in the glass ceiling: members were lounging about, some of them sleeping on sofas, others with heads bent on their desks; the floors were littered with the waste paper and congressional wreckage of a whole day; the bar-

bers began to be busy, and the tired mem-bers went in groups to the restaurant for At 7:45 the District of Columbia conferce report was presented, and an extended debate occurred on sectarian charitable in-

Mr. Henderson made a stirring appeal to his associates to reject the conference re-port, declaring that it cut off the orphaus of the District and was a concession to a secret organization. The report was

oreakfast, and returned refreshed to their ocations Early Arrival of Spectators. As early as 7:30 the people began to pour into the galleries, the first party to arrive

being a dozen ladies, who took their places in the public galleries. Outside a fine drizzling mist was falling completely shrouding the top of the dome and glueing the wet half-masted flags over the two wings to their staffs. The red-eyed members sat listlessly in their seats, the

few persons in the galleries slumbered peacefully. Conference Reports Adopted.

The conference report upon the deficiency appropriation bill containing a full agreement upon all disputed points was presented at 8:30, and agreed to without a

word of debate. At 9:30 a.m. the final conference report upon the naval bill was presented by Mr. Boutelle. He explained that the Senate had yielded to the House as to the number of ships to be authorized (twelve), and the House had confirmed the armor-plate provision so as to limit the cost of armor to \$300, but had secured the elimination of the provision for an armor-plate factory. The House had reluctantly yielded up this item as to price of armor, said Mr. Bou-telle, and only in the hope that a future Congress would remedy the situation regarding armor. The report was adopted

and the House recessed again until 10:30. The Final Ceremonies Begun.

At 11 o'clock the final ceremonies began. On motion of Mr. Dalzell a resolution was adopted directing the Speaker to appoint a committee of three to join a similar committee from the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that the two houses had completed their business and were ready to adjourn unless the President had some further communication to make

to Congress.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Dalzell (Pa.), Reeves (Ill.) and Lanham (Texas).

Just at this moment Mr. Evans of Kentucky, who had just been appointed United States district judge, by the President, en-tered the hall and was greeted with an outburst of applause from his colleagues, who crowded about to tender their con-

Another recess for half an hour followed. Exchanging Farewells. During the recesses members stood about

n groups exchanging felicitations and farewells. There was much good-natured chaffing and everybody seemed to be in a joyous humor. Meantime the diplomatic and executive galleries had filled, and the scene was brilliant and animated.

When the House reconvened for the last time the hour of final adjournment was but half an hour away. The President's executive clerk announced the President's signature to a host of bils, and the Speak-er, who had been busily engaged signing West yesterday.

The Wheeling sailed yesterday from Van-couver for Manila via Honoiulu.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

stitutions With the advent of the day the House began again to take on the appearance of life. Members went below for baths and